DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 839 RC 005 516

TITLE	"Remote and Necessary": A Special Report to the Washington State Legislature by the Subcommittee on School Finance of the Joint Committee on Education.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Legislature, Olympia.
PUB DATE	1 Dec 69
NOTE	30p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Assessed Valuation, Consolidated Schools, *Educational Finance, Educational Legislation, *Equalization Aid, *High Schools, *Rural Schools, School Demography, School Districts, Small Schools, *State Legislation
IDENTIFIERS	Washington State

ABSTRACT

The special report reviews Washington's 1965 Apportionment Formula, which authorized the superintendent of public instruction to develop a weighting factor that would provide additional state funds for costs resulting from the operation of small districts judged by the state board of education as "remote and necessary." Actions on the Apportionment Formula taken by the 1965, the 1967, and the 1969 legislatures are discussed in the report as well as actions taken by the state board of education, which, in part, established the following criteria used in classifying small high schools: the assessed valuation per pupil, per-pupil costs, special levies passed by the district, number of students transported, topography, condition of roads, unusual weather conditions, distance to schools in neighboring districts, travel time, adequacy of alternate facilities, and quality of alternate programs. As noted, the state was expected to save approximately $883,000 during the second year of the 1969-71 biennium, with comparable savings in subsequent years, as a result of the weighting factor. (JB)

EDO 53839

JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

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"REMOTE AND NECESSARY": A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE
WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE BY THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FINANCE
OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON EDUCATION

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December 1, 1969

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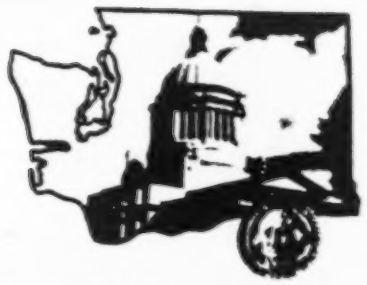

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December 1, 1969

GOVERNOR DANIEL J. EVANS
AND MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE:

This special report to the Second Extraordinary Session of the 41st Legislature of the State of Washington is made necessary by a considerable amount of incorrect information regarding the "remote and necessary" clause pertaining to small high school districts. In truth, the proviso enacted in the budget bill adopted by the 41st Legislature is consistent with the substantive provisions of RCW 28.41.140, as adopted in 1965 and as amended in 1969. The language employed by the Free Conference Committee on the Budget simply made the budget bill conform to the substantive language previously adopted by the Legislature.

It can be argued, and legitimately, that the appropriations committees of the Legislature are bound by the provisions of law regarding the distribution of state funds. The ruling statute--RCW 28.41.140--has stated since 1965 that additional weightings for small districts are only for those districts judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education. If the Free Conference Committee on the Budget had not adhered to that law, it would have been an unwarranted usurpation of the prerogatives of the Legislature and its substantive committees. Surely that is not the appropriate role of a conference committee dealing with the state budget.

In summation, if the Legislature deems it appropriate to supply extra state funds to all small school districts, then the governing statute--RCW 28.41.140--should be amended. It should not be done by the fiat of the Free Conference Committee on the Budget. However, for our part, we find no special state responsibility to small school districts unless the district is judged remote and necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Ridder

Senator Bob Ridder, Chairman
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FINANCE

"REMOTE AND NECESSARY": A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE
WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE BY THE
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Sen. Bob Ridder
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Mr. Maynard J. Mathison
Consultant

THE 1965 APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

In response to an appeal from a variety of groups--including the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Joint Committee on Education--for reform of the method by which the State appropriated its funds to local school districts, the 1965 Legislature radically overhauled the school disbursement formula laws. (See Chapter 154, Laws of 1965, First Extraordinary Session.) The new formula, through a change in the factors to be considered when computing the amount of state aid, had as its primary objective "the equalization of educational opportunity."

In essence, the new formula attempted to guarantee from federal, state, and local fund sources a substantially equal dollar appropriation for each student. However, the Legislature also recognized that certain types of programs needed to be given special consideration, for they required additional expenditures. One such consideration was remote and necessary small school districts. The argument was that small school districts were "expensive and inefficient school units" but that the State had an obligation to provide at its expense an equal educational opportunity to students in those districts that were remote and necessary and where larger, more efficient school plants were not possible through consolidation of school districts. This meant that additional state dollars would be needed for students in such districts. The logical consequence of this position was that local school patrons--not the State--had the obligation to bear the additional costs where a more efficient school unit operation was possible through school consolidation.

The State's position was codified in Section 3 of the new school disbursement formula, which authorized the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop a weighting factor that would provide additional state funds for:

> Costs resulting from the operation of small districts judged by the state board of education as remote and necessary; . . . (Section 3, Chapter 154, Laws of 1965, First Extraordinary Session.)

ACTION BY THE 1965 LEGISLATURE

The intent of the new law, for whatever reason, was not entirely adhered to by the Free Conference Committee on the Budget, which had the task of implementing the new disbursement formula. The language of the appropriation bill provided extra weighting as follows:

> For school districts enrolling fewer than 225 students in grades 9-12 and for non-high districts which are judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education and which enroll fewer than 100 students, . . . (Section 1, Chapter 169, Laws of 1965, First Extraordinary Session.)

Shortly after the adjournment of the 1965 Session, the language of the appropriation bill came under study by the members of the Joint Committee on Education. It then became apparent that the Free Conference Committee on the Budget had changed the intent of the new apportionment formula and had given an additional weighting to all small high school districts. However, the language regarding non-high districts with fewer than 100 students was explicit, and the State Board of Education declared 15 of the 81 school districts affected as remote and necessary. A report presented to the Committee by the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office indicated that the denial of weighting to small elementary districts not judged remote and necessary was encouraging school consolidation. The Superintendent's report went on to state: "Permitting inefficient [school] organization condones both the unwise expenditure of public funds and the inequality of educational opportunity." The Joint Committee issued the following report to the 1967 Legislature:

> "Remote and Necessary"
>
> Small school districts cost more money than larger units if equality of education is to be provided. Therefore, the 1965 Legislature determined that the State would encourage consolidation of those districts which were not "remote and necessary" by not providing the necessary extra state funds. Small, inefficient units were not to burden the state but would have to be maintained, if at all, by local taxpayers. Where districts were "remote and necessary," a term defined by the State Board of Education, the State by means of a weighting schedule would guarantee the foundation program. However, through an error in bill drafting, the authority of the State Board of Education to designate as "remote and necessary" was limited to non-high school districts. Therefore, contrary to legislative intent, all high school districts with enrollments in grades 9-12 of less than 225 students became eligible for a special weighting factor. The Committee recommends:
>
> RECOMMENDATION NO. 3
>
> That the special weighting factor for high school districts with fewer than 225 students in grades 9-12 be limited by statute to those districts determined by the State Board of Education as "necessary and remote [sic]." (. . . : Fourth Biennial Report . . . , p.36.)

Concurrent with the concern regarding remote and necessary districts was an additional factor--the grandfather clause--which tended to modify the true impact of the remote and necessary clause. The grandfather clause was an assurance to school districts that the adoption of the new school apportionment formula would not drastically reduce a particular district's total revenue. This was especially important, in that the disbursement formula prior to 1965 gave a very high state aid to many small school districts. The grandfather clause read:

> PROVIDED, That the apportionment per weighted student under this section 1 to any district which complies with the requirement of this act for the school years 1965-66 and 1966-67 shall be an amount sufficient to guarantee ninety-five percent of the total revenue per weighted student, excluding special levies, which such district realized during the 1964-65 school year. (Section 1, Chapter 169, Laws of 1965, First Extraordinary Session.)

The Joint Committee on Education realized that the true impact of the remote and necessary clause was related to the grandfather clause but that many small school districts were being informed by their legislators that an effort would be made in the 1967 Legislature to continue the grandfather clause and that they did not need to make plans for elimination of this extra state aid. The Committee felt that the intent of the grandfather clause was being denied by this approach, for its purpose was to serve notice on such districts that aid would be reduced after the 1966-67 school year. The Committee further felt that the Legislature, in all fairness to such districts, should make its intent more explicit and issued the following report:

> "Grandfather Clause"
>
> The intent of the weighting factor for "necessary and remote" small school districts was modified somewhat by the "grandfather clause," which guarantees that all districts would receive during the 1965-67 biennium not less than 95 per cent per student of what they received during the 1964-65 school year. If the "grandfather clause" fails to be reenacted, small districts not declared "necessary and remote" will have to consolidate or raise locally the additional funds. The Committee recommends:
>
> RECOMMENDATION NO. 4
>
> That the "grandfather clause" in the foundation program be continued to June 30, 1968. That thereafter the "grandfather clause" be extended to June 30, 1969, in those districts where consolidation of at least two districts has been approved by the voters of each district affected. (. . . : Fourth Biennial Report . . . , p. 36.)

ACTION BY THE 1967 LEGISLATURE

The 1967 Free Conference Committee on the Budget's reaction was somewhat mixed. In recognition of the cost of small school districts, the weighting factors for affected districts were increased. However, the 1967 appropriation bill language was only slightly modified. It provided a weighting factor as follows:

> For school districts enrolling fewer than 250 students in grades 9-12 and for non-high districts which are judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education and which enroll fewer than 100 students, . . . (Section 1, Chapter 143, Laws of 1967, First Extraordinary Session.)

The grandfather clause was reenacted, but the Free Conference Committee restricted its application to those districts making a tax effort to alleviate the anticipated modification of state aid to such districts. The proviso stated:

> PROVIDED, That every district shall be entitled to receive an amount sufficient to guarantee one hundred percent of the total general fund revenue per enrolled pupil, excluding special levy revenue, which said district realized under the provisions of the state distribution formula during the school year 1966-67, for the following school years and upon the following conditions:
>
> (1) For school year 1967-68, if such district has voted a special levy of at least five mills for operation and maintenance purposes collectible in 1967 and a similar levy collectible in 1968; and
>
> (2) For school year 1968-69, if such district has satisfied the requirements of item (1) above and has in addition voted a special levy of at least five mills for operation and maintenance purposes collectible in 1969 . . . . (Ibid.)

Following the 1967 Session, the Joint Committee on Education once again studied the remote and necessary provisions of the law. This time the Committee recommended that the concept of remote and necessary should be applied within districts rather than to districts. The extra weighting factor was encouraging the perpetuation of some districts that wished to consolidate, for, if consolidated, they faced a substantial reduction of state aid. The Committee's report read:

> SPARSITY WITHIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS
>
> RCW 28.41.140 requires the State Superintendent to submit to the Legislature for approval a weighting schedule that recognizes "[c]osts resulting from the operation of small districts judged by the state board of education as remote and necessary . . . ." Under this authority, the 1967 Legislature provided additional State aid to "school

districts enrolling fewer than 250 students in grades nine through twelve and for non-high districts which are judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education and which enroll fewer than 100 students . . . ." It should be noted that the "remote and necessary" qualification is applicable only to the non-high districts. Failure to apply the same qualification to small high school districts appears to conflict with the intent of the language in RCW 28.41.140.

The rationale for the additional State monies is related to the heavier costs for operating quality educational programs in small plants. Only in this way can the State fulfill its obligation to provide equal educational opportunity for these students. The Subcommittee believes that this procedure is justified; however, the law should be amended so it will not hinder realistic reorganization. Under present procedure, if a remote district should consolidate into a larger administrative unit, the small school weighting factor is lost. Small school plants that are "remote and necessary" will continue to operate. Larger administrative units do not mean the elimination of remote and necessary schools. Therefore, the Subcommittee recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That RCW 28.41.140 be amended to provide additional weighting for remote and necessary school plants within school districts. (. . . : Fifth Biennial Report . . . , pp. 53-54.)

ACTION BY THE 1969 LEGISLATURE

As a result of the Committee's report, the Legislature modified RCW 28.41.140, the remote and necessary language in the apportionment formula, from:

> Costs resulting from the operation of small districts judged by the state board of education as remote and necessary; . . . (Section 3, Chapter 154, Laws of 1965, First Extraordinary Session.)

to

> Costs resulting from the operation of small school plants within districts: PROVIDED, That such plants are judged by the state board of education as remote and necessary; . . . (Section 1, Chapter 130, Laws of 1969.)

No longer, then, did the statutes provide for additional reimbursement to remote and necessary districts per se; however, all districts that were remote and necessary would also contain school plants that were remote and necessary. So in effect the 1969 amendment was meant to expand the supplemental state aid to additional districts. In recognition of this

explicit provision, the Free Conference Committee on the Budget eliminated the grandfather clause and adopted the following language regarding the weighting for districts:

> For school districts judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education and enrolling fewer than 250 students in grades 9-12 and for non-high districts judged remote and necessary by the State Board of Education . . . . (Section 1, Chapter 282, Laws of 1969, First Extraordinary Session.)

The proviso as written in the staff notes went on to note remote and necessary school plants within districts; but due to a typographical error, the remaining language of the act is not clear. However, it can now be stated that the intent of the 1965 act and the essence of the 1969 amendment have been implemented by the Free Conference Committee on the Budget. This is as it should be, for the failure of the Free Conference Committee on the Budget to conform to the disbursement formula, as provided by law, would be an unwarranted usurpation of the prerogatives of the Legislature and its substantive committees.

ACTION BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The State Board of Education's initial reaction to the proviso in the budget bill was to declare all small high schools remote and necessary for the first year of the biennium, as was done in 1965 when remote and necessary was made applicable to small elementary districts. The purpose of this procedure was to provide lead-time to the districts affected regarding plans for the following year. At subsequent meetings the State Board declared approximately one-half of the small high school districts remote and necessary for the ensuing fiscal year. State Board action was stated succinctly in the October 24, 1969, report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Subcommittee. It reads:

> For the purpose of complying with a provision of the appropriations act, Chapter 282, Laws of 1969, First Extraordinary Session (Substitute Senate Bill 151), recommendations have been made to the State Board regarding the classification of these small high schools as to whether or not they should be eligible to receive the additional weighting factors for small high schools.
>
> At the July 30, 1969, meeting of the State Board of Education, an initial report was made by the staff regarding classifying certain small high schools as remote and necessary for the 1970-71 school year.
>
> At the State Board meeting held in Vancouver on September 4-5, the State Board approved the staff recommendations, making 42 of these districts eligible for this additional weighting for the 1970-71 school year. At the State Board meeting held in Seattle on October 21-22, the Board approved 12 more of these districts as being eligible to receive the weighting.

In arriving at this action, the State Board indicated that they did not feel that the remaining districts sufficiently met the criteria listed below to be eligible for this additional support for the 1970-71 school year.

Criteria used in classifying small high schools:

1. The assessed valuation per pupil
2. The per-pupil costs
3. Special levies passed by the district
4. Enrollment and projected growth
5. Number of students transported
6. Topography
7. Condition of roads
8. Unusual weather conditions
9. Distance to schools in neighboring districts
10. Travel time for a significant number of students
11. Adequacy of alternate facilities
12. Quality of alternate programs

Since the action by the State Board of Education, there has been some criticism of its decisions regarding particular school districts. The Subcommittee has made no attempt to review these decisions, for any aggrieved district may appeal to the Board to reverse its decision as it affects the particular district. Appended to this report are the reasons for each decision regarding the school districts affected, as supplied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office. (See Appendices A and B.)

FISCAL IMPACT OF PROVISO

The proviso will save the State of Washington approximately $883,000 during the second year of the 1969-71 biennium. Comparable savings will be made in subsequent years. Equally of interest is the effect on individual school districts. Also appended to this report is a machine run of the financial effect on those districts not declared remote and necessary. (See Appendix C.) Of greatest interest is the amount of special levies each of these districts levied for 1970 collections and the number of mills necessary to replace the loss of extra state aid. These dtata are aggregated in the following table:

COMPARISON OF 1970 SPECIAL LEVY COLLECTION
WITH 1970 SPECIAL LEVY COLLECTION PLUS
ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO OFFSET LOSS OF
EXTRA STATE FUNDS FOR REMOTE AND
NECESSARY (IN ESTIMATED MILLS)

Special Levy in Mills	Number of School Districts	
	1970 Collection	1970 Collection Plus Additional Mills to Replace "Remote and Necessary" Funds
0.00 - 5.00	7	3
5.01 - 10.00	10	4
10.01 - 15.00	14	15
15.01 - 20.00	10	7
20.01 - 25.00	2	7
25.01 - 30.00	6	8
30.01 - 35.00	1	3
35.01 - 40.00	0	3
Over 40.01	1	1
TOTAL	51	51

The assumptions upon which the above table is constructed are that those school districts not declared remote and necessary will choose to perpetuate themselves and will seek from the patrons of the district sufficient mills to offset the loss of extra state funds. If the experience of the application of the remote and necessary clause to small elementary school districts is of any validity, many of these districts will choose instead to consolidate with neighboring school districts in order to form more efficient administrative units. However, that matter is for local determination and meets the Committee's previous recommendation that local patrons must maintain small, inefficient units at local, not state, expense.

The Subcommittee does not approve of financing the maintenance and operation of school districts through special levies; however, they are currently a fact of life in the State of Washington. In fact, they should be a fact of life for local patrons who decide to perpetuate small, inefficient educational units. However, looking at the situation in a broader context, the effect of the remote and necessary clause will bring many small districts into the same financial difficulties as those faced by the larger districts. Moreover, of the 51 districts losing remote and necessary funds, only 7 will need to vote a total of 30 mills or more in special levies. Statewide, more than 21 districts have already voted for 1970 collection a special millage of 30 mills or more, and 64 districts--including 10 districts that are losing the remote and necessary funds--have a special millage of 20 mills or more. Therefore, while the effect of losing the remote and

necessary funds will be to increase special levies, the net effect is not to aggravate the situation to any greater degree than for other school districts. In view of the extent of special levy financing in this State, the impact appears equitable, for it eliminates special or favorable treatment on the part of the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subcommittee believes the action taken by the 1969 Legislature regarding remote and necessary small high school districts was fair and equitable and recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1*

That the Second Extraordinary Session of the 41st Legislature make no change in the application of the remote and necessary proviso to small high school districts.

Concern has been expressed by many persons, including legislators, that they were not sufficiently informed as to the existence of the remote and necessary proviso prior to its adoption. This, however, has been true of many budget provisos in previous years. Nevertheless, the Subcommittee believes this procedure should be improved and consequently recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

That in future sessions the Free Conference Committee on the Budget, prior to the final adoption of the budget bill by the Legislature, submit to the members of the respective caucuses thereof a detailed analysis of each proviso therein.

The Subcommittee further recommends:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That the Free Conference Committee on the Budget in the 42nd Legislature modify the remote and necessary proviso to implement fully the 1969 amendment to RCW 28.41.140 regarding remote and necessary school plants within districts.

*Senator Gary M. Odegaard did not concur with Recommendation No. 1.

State of Washington
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Olympia

APPENDIX A

October 24, 1969

SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED AS ELIGIBLE FOR ADDITIONAL APPORTIONMENT WEIGHTING FACTOR

Intermediate School District No. 101

Curlew School District No. 50, Ferry County

Located 22 miles from Republic High School. Fifty of the 60 students are now transported. Presently most of these students are on the bus one hour each way, and if they attended a neighboring high school nearly all students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour. Topography is mountainous, weather is severe and poor road conditions exist.

Inchelium School District No. 70, Ferry County

The three nearest neighboring high schools to this district are Kettle Falls, 32 miles; Colville, 41 miles; and Hunters, 68 miles. Severe winter weather exists and it is difficult to maintain roads all winter. All 62 of the high school students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if they attended another school.

Republic School District No. 309, Ferry County

This school is 22 miles from Curlew, 42 miles from Tonasket, and 45 miles from Kettle Falls. At the present time, some students ride the bus 60 miles a day. This mileage would increase if they were transported to another district. Extreme winter weather conditions exist in this area.

Sprague School District No. 8, Lincoln County

Located in an area that has poor network of roads and severe winter weather. More than half of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to another school. High school is located 22 miles from nearest school.

Odessa School District No. 105, Lincoln County

Currently no student has one-way travel time in excess of one hour. Approximately 98 students would have one-way travel time in excess of an hour if transported to nearest school, which is 22 miles away. Roads subject to ice in winter and flooding in spring.

Wilbur School District No. 200, Lincoln County

School is located about midway between Creston and Almira. Because of winter weather and road conditions, a school should be located in this area.

Davenport School District No. 207, Lincoln County

Forty-five of the 60 high school students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to another school. Poor road conditions exist because of heavy snowfall and thawing conditions. Davenport is the county seat of Lincoln County and has considerable potential for expansion in future years. A school should be maintained in this area.

Reardan School District No. 260, Lincoln County

About one-third of this district is along the Spokane River and is close to many canyons. Travel is difficult during snowy or rainy weather. About 80 percent of bus travel is on gravel roads. The school building is located 13 miles from the Davenport School. Is now serving 30 high school students from the Edwall District.

Newport School District No. 56, Pend Oreille County

School district contains 404 square miles. This presents transportation problems. Over 50 percent of students are transported now and their travel time would be well in excess of one hour each way if they were transported to the nearest schools.

Cusick School District No. 59, Pend Oreille County

Is located 18 miles from Newport High School. About 65 percent of students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to another district. Area typically has severe winter weather.

Selkirk School District No. 70, Pend Oreille County

School currently transports all of its 167 students. It is 31 miles from Cusick School. Hazardous road conditions during the winter.

Liberty School District No. 362, Spokane County

This district contains approximately 300 square miles. Many of the roads are gravel and hilly. The school averages five days of closure each year because of weather and road conditions. Fifty-four of the 167 high school students that are now being transported would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour.

Wellpinit School District No. 49, Stevens County

High school students attending Wellpinit are widespread over the Spokane Indian Reservation. Most bus routes over graveled secondary and graded roads. Heavy snow at times. Is 21 miles from Mary Walker School.

Columbia School District No. 206, Stevens County

These facilities are five years old. In order to transport students to Springdale, 28 miles away, eight miles of graveled roads over a mountainous terrain would be used. This road often is closed in winter.

Mary Walker School District No. 207, Stevens County

If students were transported to Deer Park 17 miles away, one-way travel time would exceed one hour for more than two-thirds of high school students. Five of seven bus routes include mountainous conditions. Mud, snow and ice encountered November 15 to April.

Northport School District No. 211, Stevens County

Located in mountainous area and receives much snow during winter. Driving conditions hazardous at times. Nearest school is Kettle Falls, 31 miles distant. Majority of students would have one-way travel time well in excess of one hour if transported to Kettle Falls.

Kettle Falls School District No. 212, Stevens County

Although Kettle Falls is only eight miles from Colville, many of the students in this district live in the far part of the district from Colville. Two-thirds of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to another school. This district serves high school students from the Orient and Evergreen School Districts. Students in this district near the Canadian border are about 50 miles from the present school. Many of the roads in this area are poor and extreme winter weather conditions exist. (1969-70 enrollment, grades 9-12, over 250.)

Lacrosse School District No. 260, Whitman County

Located 16 miles from Endicott. Roads subject to heavy drifting in winter and muddy and sometimes impassable in spring. Service Hay and Hooper Districts which are located south and west of Lacrosse.

Garfield School District No. 302, Whitman County

Nearest high school is Palouse, nine miles away. Fifty percent of roads in this district are graveled. This school needed to serve this part of eastern Whitman County.

Colton School District No. 306, Whitman County

Located 15 miles southeast of Pullman. Buses currently travel 19, 59, 32, 46 miles on gravel roads daily. These roads are soft in the spring and subject to drifting snow in the winter. Travel time for 60 percent of the students would be well in excess of one hour each way if transported to Pullman.

Rosalia School District No. 320, Whitman County

Located 12 miles from Oakesdale. All bus routes are partially on gravel roads. Usual winter and spring road conditions. This school is necessary to serve this part of Whitman County.

St. John School District No. 322, Whitman County

Located 12 miles from Endicott. All roads in the district hazardous in winter. About 50 percent hard surface. Extremely hilly terrain. Two-thirds of students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to neighboring school.

Intermediate School District No. 102

Anatone School District No. 310, Asotin County

If transported to Asotin, some students would have in excess of 40 miles of travel over mountainous roads. Majority of students live on dirt or graveled county roads.

Intermediate School District No. 103

Kahlotus School District No. 56, Franklin County

Majority of bus routes are on gravel and dirt roads. Approximately two-thirds of students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to neighboring school.

Intermediate School District No. 104

Washtucna School District No. 109-43, Adams County

This district serves a large area to the northeast of the present school. The nearest neighboring school, Kahlotus, is 17 miles southwest of the present school. If these students were transported to another district, nearly all of them would have travel time in excess of one hour each way. Road conditions are poor during the spring.

Lind School District No. 158, Adams County

Located 16 miles from Ritzville. Approximately 70 of the 115 high school students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to neighboring schools.

Ritzville School District No. 160, Adams County

Sixteen miles from Lind. This school presently serves a large geographic area. Poor road conditions in winter and spring.

Coulee City School District No. 150, Grant County

Fifteen of the present 37 students would have travel time in excess of one hour each way if transported to another school. Hartline, Wilson Creek and Almira are located east of the Coulee City School. Students currently are being transported 28 miles to Coulee City from the western boundary of the district. A school should be maintained in this area.

Intermediate School District No. 105

Bickleton School District No. 203, Klickitat County

Nearest high school is 24 miles at Mabton. About two-thirds of students would have travel time in excess of one hour each way if transported to neighboring schools. Most of roads are gravel, with drifting snow conditions during winter months.

Intermediate School District No. 106

Bridgeport School District No. 75, Douglas County

Brewster is the nearest school, 11 miles from Bridgeport. Half of the bus mileage is on country roads. One route is so steep that the district pays travel allowance rather than operating a bus in that area. Snow conditions are severe at times. Drifting snow frequently blocks roads.

Mansfield School District No. 207, Douglas County

Bridgeport is nearest neighboring high school, 17 miles away. A steep hill into Bridgeport is icy in winter and frequently foggy in the fall and spring.

Waterville School District No. 209, Douglas County

Nearest high school is Eastmont, 16 miles distant. The Waterville District is subject to extreme snow drifting and blizzard and fog conditions. Approximately one-third of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour.

Intermediate Schoo District No. 107

Winthrop School District No. 103, Okanogan County

Topography of this district is semi-mountainous to mountainous. About one-half of the roads are gravel. This area is subject to heavy snowfall and severe temperatures. More than one-third of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest high school, which is Twisp. State matching funds were provided to build a secondary school in the Twisp District, but on a site approximately equidistant between Twisp and Winthrop in order to serve both districts.

Intermediate School District No. 108

Orcas Island School District No. 137, San Juan County
Lopez Island School District No. 144, San Juan County
San Juan Island School District No. 149, San Juan County

Transportation presently available would make the travel time round trip in excess of three hours daily for all students if they were transported to one of the neighboring schools.

Concrete School District No. 102, Skagit County

At the present time, 65 high school students have one-way travel time in excess of one hour. This number would increase to 85 if these students were transported to Sedro Woolley. Fifty-two of the high school students come from Diablo and Newhalem, 35 miles to the east. The Diablo-Newhalem area is one of extreme weather in the winter with heavy snow and frequent slides.

Intermediate School District No. 109

Darrington School District No. 330, Snohomish County

Arlington is the nearest school, 28 miles away. Weather conditions are such that frequently the roads are completely impassable.

Intermediate School District No. 110

Lester School District No. 195, King County

Nearest school is Enumclaw, 30 miles away. Roads from Lester are unsafe in the winter and frequently closed for several days in a row due to drifting. One-way travel time would be in excess of one hour for all students.

Skykomish School District No. 404, King County

Skykomish is located in the Cascades 27 miles east of Sultan. Driving conditions are quite hazardous during the winter. Students living east of Skykomish would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour.

Intermediate School District No. 112

Trout Lake School District No. 400, Klickitat County

Fifteen miles to Glenwood, the nearest school. This district is surrounded by mountains and receives heavy snowfall each winter. Travel is hazardous. Forty-nine of the 56 students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour.

Glenwood School District No. 401, Klickitat County

Nearest high school is Trout Lake, 12 miles away. During the winter, many roads are reduced to one-way traffic due to ice and snow conditions. One-way travel time for all students in the district would be in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest school.

Lyle School District No. 406, Klickitat County

Ninety of the 96 students currently enrolled in the Lyle High School would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to another school. A $20,000,000 plant will open in this district in 1972, increasing both the enrollment and the tax base of the district. A school should be maintained in this area.

Naselle-Grays River School District No. 155, Pacific County

Nearest school is Ocean Beach, 22 miles away. Some roads in the district subject to flooding several hours a day in fall and winter because of heavy rains, high winds and high tides. More than 100 of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to neighboring school.

Wahkiakum School District No. 200, Wahkiakum County

Nearest school is Longview, 25 miles away. One hundred seventy-one students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to Longview.

Intermediate School District No. 113

North Beach School District No. 64, Grays Harbor County

Nearest neighboring school is Hoquiam which is 26 miles distant. Approximately 200 high school students are now being transported in this district. One hundred sixty of these would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to Hoquiam.

Quinault School District No. 97, Grays Harbor County

Nearest high school is 41 miles to North Beach. One hundred of the 128 students enrolled would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to another school.

Morton School District No. 214, Lewis County

Twelve miles to Mossyrock. Sixty students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to neighboring school. Mountain roads, heavy rains, fog and snow make travel difficult during part of the winter.

Pe Ell School District No. 301, Lewis County

The travel time for 55 of the 100 high school students would be increased to more than one hour if these students were transported to another district. A high school should be maintained in this area of Lewis County.

Mary M. Knight School District No. 311, Mason County

It is necessary to close this school each winter because of winter conditions. The one-way travel time for more than one-half of the students is now in excess of one hour. If they were transported to a neighboring school, this time would increase to in excess of one hour for practically all of the students. The school is 19 miles from Shelton to the east, but the majority of the students live in the western part of the district.

North River School District No. 200, Pacific County

Oakville is nearest neighboring school, 15 miles distant. Three-fourths of the high school students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to Oakville. Road conditions may be hazardous during part of the winter.

Intermediate School District No. 114

Crescent School District No. 313, Clallam County

The Joyce School is located 17 miles from Port Angeles. The one-way travel time for the majority of the students would be in excess of one hour if they were transported to Port Angeles.

Cape Flattery School District No. 401, Clallam County

Clallam Bay and Neah Bay High Schools are in same district 21 miles apart. From Clallam Bay to Port Angeles is 53 miles, and from Neah Bay to Port Angeles is 72 miles. Quillayute Valley is 31 miles from Clallam Bay School and 52 miles from Neah Bay. Heavy rainfall causes frequent slides on roads. One hundred forty students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to a different school facility.

Quilcene School District No. 48, Jefferson County

Eighteen miles from Chimacum. One-third of the students would have one-way travel time in excess of one hour if transported to another facility.

APPENDIX B

State of Washington
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Olympia

October 24, 1969

SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS NOT RECOMMENDED AS ELIGIBLE FOR ADDITIONAL APPORTIONMENT WEIGHTING FACTOR

Intermediate School District No. 101

Almira School District No. 17, Lincoln County

Twenty-two of the 44 high school students, grades 9-12, are transported to and from school. The district indicates that 10 students would have one-way travel time that would exceed one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Wilbur School District is 12 miles distant and Hartline School District 10 miles. The projected enrollment for the next five years is 56 students.

Creston School District No. 73, Lincoln County

Nine miles from Wilbur. A petition was presented to the State Board to consolidate with Wilbur. The State Board approved, but the people voted it down. Building funds were not granted for a gymnasium. The high school building is obsolete.

Harrington School District No. 204, Lincoln County

Thirteen miles from Davenport and about 21 miles from Odessa. Sparseness of population would indicate a reorganization of Davenport, Odessa and Harrington, with Odessa and Davenport as logical educational centers. Harrington has a good building and a school-centered community.

Freeman School District No. 358, Spokane County

Seventy-eight of the 168 high school students presently ride the bus in excess of one hour. The district indicated this would increase to 98 if they were transported to the nearest district. Central Valley High School is 12 miles and the University High School at Central Valley is 13 miles distant. The projected enrollment for the next five years is 228 students.

Oakesdale School District No. 244, Whitman County

Fifty-three of the 74 students are transported to school by bus. None of these pupils would now have travel time in excess of one hour and none of the students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest district. Rosalia is 10 miles distant; Tekoa 11, and Garfield 13. The projected enrollment for the next five years is 85 students.

Tekoa School District No. 265, Whitman County

Tekoa is 11 miles from Oakesdale. The County Committee on School District Organization has recommended reorganization of Tekoa, Rosalia and Garfield, with Oakesdale as the educational center.

Palouse School District No. 301, Whitman County

At the present time, 40 students of the 135 students enrolled in high school ride the bus. None of these students now travel in excess of one hour and the district indicates 20 students would travel in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest district. Pullman is 15 miles distant; Garfield, nine miles and Oakesdale, 21 miles. The five-year projection indicates 160 students.

Endicott School District No. 308, Whitman County

The County Committee for Whitman County suggests Lacrosse and St. John as the potential educational centers in western Whitman County. Endicott has some excellent facilities and some very poor. Endicott is about 17 miles from Colfax, 15 miles from St. John, and 20 miles from Lacrosse.

Intermediate School District No. 102

Asotin School District No. 400, Asotin County

Five miles from Clarkston. The high school building is obsolete and needs extensive modernization. Building funds were not granted by the consultant because it was too small and too near Clarkston. Better educational opportunities are available in Clarkston with a minor travel extension. Reorganization with Clarkston is a feasible and necessary procedure.

Touchet School District No. 300, Walla Walla County

Twenty-eight of the 55 high school students now attending Touchet School District are transported by bus. None of these students travel in excess of one hour and none of these students would travel in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Walla Walla is 20 miles distant and Burbank 23 miles. Their five-year projection indicates 86 students during the next five years.

Columbia School District No. 400, Walla Walla County

Columbia School District is about seven miles from Pasco. The State has denied building assistance because of its proximity to a larger educational facility. The buildings are good and the community is militant against reorganization.

Waitsburg School District No. 401-100, Walla Walla County

At the present time, 41 students of the 162 students are transported to school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour. The district indicates 41 students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Prescott is nine miles distant; Dayton, 10 miles, and Walla Walla, 22 miles. The five-year projection indicates a maximum of 165 students in 1969, with a declining enrollment to 128 in 1973.

Prescott School District No. 402-37, Walla Walla County

Forty-eight of the 81 students are transported to and from school. Ten of these students have travel time in excess of one hour at the present time, and this would increase to 14 if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Waitsburg is eight miles distant; Walla Walla, 18 miles, and Dayton, 18 miles. The five-year projection indicates 80 students.

Intermediate School District No. 103

Kiona-Benton City School District No. 52, Benton County

132 of the 206 students are transported to and from school. At the present time, no students have travel time in excess of one hour. The district indicates 54 students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Prosser is 19 miles distant; Columbia, 17 miles, and Kennewick, 22 miles. The projections indicate 295 students by 1973.

Finley School District No. 53, Benton County

Finley is about eight miles from Kennewick. The buildings are fair but need some modernization. Better educational opportunities are available with travel inconvenience.

Intermediate School District No. 104

Grand Coulee School District No. 55-201-205J, Grant County

Ninety-three of the 191 students are transported to and from school. Four of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and eight would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Coulee Dam is 2½ miles distant; Coulee City, 30; Hartline, 22. Projections indicate 400 students in 1971, declining to 360 in 1973.

Hartline School District No. 128, Grant County

Fifteen of the 30 students are transported to and from school. None of the students travel in excess of one hour at present, and the district indicates that all students would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Almira is nine miles distant; Coulee City, 11; Wilson Creek, 19; and Wilbur, 20. Projections to 1973 indicate 32 students.

Warden School District No. 146-161, Grant County

Ninety-three of 162 students are transported to and from school. Three of these students have travel time in excess of one hour at present, and the district indicates 45 students would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Moses Lake is 14 miles distant; Othello, 13, and Lind, 22. Projections indicate 178 students for 1973.

Soap Lake School District No. 156, Grant County

Eighty-one of the 163 students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Ephrata is six miles distant; Wilson Creek, 21; Coulee City, 25. Projections indicate a declining enrollment to 160 in 173.

Wilson Creek School District No. 167-202, Grant County

Twenty-four of the 42 students are transported to and from school. None of these students travel in excess of one hour. The district indicates that 10 of the 24 students would travel in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Hartline is 19 miles distant; Coulee City, 22 miles, and Soap Lake, 19. Projections to 1973 indicate 65 high school students.

Intermediate School District No. 105

Easton School District No. 28, Kittitas County

Thirty-five of the 49 students are transported to and from school. Twenty of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and this would increase to 25 if all students were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Cle Elum is 13 miles distant; Snoqualmie Valley, 45 miles, and Thorp, 30 miles. The district did not project the students to 1973. However, they indicated that a development at Snoqualmie Pass may have an impact on the district.

Thorp School District No. 400, Kittitas County

Thirty-four of the 82 students are transported to and from school. None of these students travel in excess of one hour and 16 students would travel in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Kittitas is 18 miles distant; Ellensburg, 11, and Cle Elum, 19. Projections indicate 115 students by 1973.

Kittitas School District No. 403, Kittitas County

Seventy-seven of the 130 students are transported to and from school. Thirty of these students have travel time in excess of one hour at present, and this would increase to 50 if these students were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Ellensburg is six miles distant. Projections to 1973 indicate 170 students in high school.

Mabton School District No. 120, Yakima County

Seventy-five of the 177 students are transported to and from school. None of these students travel in excess of one hour at present, and the district indicates 30 students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Grandview is eight miles distant; Sunnyside, 10; and Prosser, 12. Projections indicate 250 students by 1973.

Zillah School District No. 205, Yakima County

The district did not indicate how many of the 188 students attending high school are transported daily. None of the students transported have travel time in excess of one hour, and none of the students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Granger is eight miles distant; Toppenish, six; and Wapato, 16. Projections indicate 200 students by 1973.

Intermediate School District No. 106

Manson School District No. 19, Chelan County

Seventy-one of the 128 students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Chelan is nine miles distant; Pateros, 28 miles; and Entiat, 29 miles. Projections indicate a decreasing enrollment to 118 students in 1973.

Entiat School District No. 127, Chelan County

Eighty-two of the 97 students are transported to and from school. One of these students has travel time in excess of one hour, and six would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Cashmere is 26 miles distant; Chelan, 18; and Wenatchee, 19 miles. Projections indicate 101 students by 1973.

Leavenworth School District No. 128, Chelan County

Eighty-one of the 208 students are transported to and from school. Twenty-three of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and this would increase to 31 students if all students were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Peshastin-Dryden is five miles distant; Cashmere, 11; and Wenatchee, 23. Projections indicate 241 students by 1973.

Peshastin-Dryden School District No. 200, Chelan County

112 of the 166 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Leavenworth is four miles distant; Cashmere, 8; and Wenatchee, 20. Projections indicate 183 students by 1973.

Intermediate School District No. 107

Brewster School District No. 111, Okanogan County

Sixty-five of the 174 students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Pateros is seven miles distant; Bridgeport, 10; and Okanogan, 26. Projections indicate 190 students by 1973.

Pateros School District No. 122, Okanogan County

Pateros is seven miles from Brewster. Since completion of the Azwell Dam, the school population has diminished. This district had difficulty in obtaining a superintendent and considered consolidation with Brewster. Reorganization with Bridgeport, Pateros and Brewster, with Brewster as the center, would be an improvement.

Twisp School District No. 403, Okanogan County

Ninety-seven of the 146 students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Winthrop is five miles distant; Pateros is 33; and Okanogan, 30. Projections to 1973 indicate 165 students in high school.

Intermediate School District No. 108

Coupeville School District No. 204, Island County

Seventy-one of the 148 students are transported to and from school. Four have travel time in excess of one hour, and 29 would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Oak Harbor is 11 miles distant; Langley, 26; and Anacortes, 30. Projections indicate 240 students in the high school in 1973.

LaConner School District No. 311, Skagit County

Fifty-two of the 122 students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Mount Vernon is ten miles distant; Burlington, 11; and Anacortes, 12. Projections to 1973 indicate 156 high school students.

Intermediate School District No. 109

Granite Falls School District No. 332, Snohomish County

Granite Falls is about seven miles from Lake Stevens. Due to mountains on the north and east, no great travel considerations would interfere with going to Lake Stevens. Better educational opportunities are available in Lake Stevens.

Intermediate School District No. 111

Orting School District No. 344, Pierce County

Sixty of the 177 students are transported to and from school. None of the students have travel time in excess of one hour, and the district indicated they did not know how many students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Puyallup is ten miles distant; Sumner, eight miles; and White River, 13. 288 students are projected to 1973 in the high school.

Intermediate School District No. 112

LaCenter School District No. 101, Clark County

Ninety-three of the 144 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Woodland is seven miles distant; Ridgefield, eight; Battle Ground, 13. 154 students are projected to 1973.

Wishram School District No. 94, Klickitat County

Eleven students of the 50 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour; and the district indicates that all of the students would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Goldendale is 19 miles distant; Lyle, 20; and White Salmon, 32. Seventy-five students are projected for 1973.

Klickitat School District No. 402, Klickitat County

Klickitat is approximately 12 miles from Lyle on an excellent water-level highway. A good many of its pupils reside in or near town. The Klickitat County Committee on School District Organization has recommended the ultimate reorganization of Klickitat, Lyle and Wishram, with Lyle as the center. Hence, a local committee does not consider it remote and necessary.

Toutle Lake School District No. 130, Cowlitz County

106 of the 142 high school students are transported to and from school. Nineteen of these students have travel time in excess of one hour at present, and the district indicates that the same 19 would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Castle Rock is 12 miles distant; Kelso, 20; and Longview, 23. Projections indicate 215 students by 1973.

Intermediate School District No. 113

Wishkah Valley School District No. 117, Grays Harbor County

Sixty-eight of the 84 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and 42 students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Aberdeen is 12 miles distant; Hoquiam, 15; and Montesano, 14. Projections to 1973 indicate 87 high school students.

Oakville School District No. 400, Grays Harbor County

Fifty-seven of the 99 high school students are transported to and from school. Eight of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and 40 would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Rochester is seven miles distant; Elma, 15; and North River, 17. Projections indicate 124 students by 1973.

Napavine School District No. 14, Lewis County

The County Committee has established a plan of reorganization in this county which puts Napavine with Winlock.

Mossyrock School District No. 206, Lewis County

170 of the 190 high school students are transported to and from school each day. Fifty-seven of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and 102 would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Morton is 12 miles distant. Projections indicate 206 students by 1973 in the high school.

Adna School District No. 226, Lewis County

The district did not indicate the number of high school students riding the bus out of their 97 students attending. Fifteen of the students riding the bus have travel time in excess of one hour, and this would increase to 40 if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Chehalis is seven miles distant; Boistfort, nine; and Napavine, 11. Projections indicate 150 students by 1973.

Boistfort School District No. 234, Lewis County

The County Committee plan for Boistfort is to join with Adna and Chehalis, with high school children going to Chahalis. Some thought has been given to sending part of the Boistfort students to Pe Ell.

Onalaska School District No. 300, Lewis County

125 of the 158 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour at present, and the district indicates that 65 of the students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Mossyrock is 17 miles distant; Toledo, 14; Napavine, 10. Projections indicate 235 students by 1973.

South Bend School District No. 118, Pacific County

Seventy-five of the 210 high school students are transported to and from school. Twenty of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and 16 would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. Raymond is four miles distant; Willapa, eight miles; and Ocosta, 28. Projections indicate 215 students by 1973.

Willapa Valley School District No. 160, Pacific County

166 of the 178 high school students are transported to and from school. Twenty-three of these students have travel time in excess of one hour. Forty-two students would have travel time in excess of one hour if transported to the nearest neighboring district. South Bend is 11 miles distant; Raymond, seven; and Pe Ell, 23. Projections indicate 175 students by 1973.

Rainier School District No. 307, Thurston County

Forty-six of the 75 high school students are transported to and from high school each day. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and the district indicates possibly all of the students would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Yelm is eight miles distant; Tenino, 10; and Tumwater, 19. Projections indicate 250 students by 1973.

Intermediate School District No. 114

Chimacum School District No. 49, Jefferson County

175 of the 192 high school students are transported to and from school. None of these students have travel time in excess of one hour, and none would have travel time in excess of one hour if they were transported to the nearest neighboring district. Port Townsend is 12 miles distant; Quilcene, 16; and Sequim, 35. Projections indicate 281 students by 1973 in high school.

APPENDIX C

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — STATE OF WASHINGTON

SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS ENROLLING 250 OR LESS --GRADES 9-12. — NOT APPROVED FOR SMALL H. S. WEIGHTING (70-71)

COUNT	DISTRICT		1969-70 ENROLLM'T 9-12 OCT 1 -1-	ADD'L AMT FOR WEIGHTING @ $371 -2-	1970 SPECIAL LEVY REVENUE -3-	EST. MILLS -4-	ADD'L MILLS TO REPLACE ITEM #2 -5-	ASSESSED VALUATION PER PUPIL -6-	EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL (1968-69) -7-
INT DIST # 101									
LINCOLN	ALMIRA	#017	46.50	28,758.44	45,300.00	12.52	7.95	22,610.43	959.09
LINCOLN	CRESTON	#073	54.00	27,707.02	48,000.00	18.84	10.87	15,535.48	936.36
LINCOLN	HARRINGTON	#204	87.00	23,045.78	66,500.00	10.47	3.63	27,860.06	965.94
SPOKANE	FREEMAN	#358	190.00	8,458.80	50,000.00	9.58	1.62	9,716.18	798.96
WHITMAN	OAKESDALE	#244	80.50	23,952.13	59,988.00	13.57	5.42	19,139.87	926.40
WHITMAN	TEKOA	#265	99.00	21,339.55	62,700.00	19.09	6.50	12,122.89	811.24
WHITMAN	PALOUSE	#301	123.00	17,933.77	95,544.00	29.82	5.60	8,588.92	682.22
WHITMAN	ENDICOTT	#308	64.00	26,284.61	80,000.00	14.70	4.83	27,771.30	1,182.73
			744.00 *	177,480.10 *	508,032.00 *	14.90	5.21 *		
INT DIST # 102									
ASOTIN	ASOTIN	#400	83.50	23,543.66	30,000.00	12.95	10.17	8,241.33	809.85
WALLA WALLA	TOUCHET	#300	62.50	26,503.50	44,076.00	7.88	4.74	27,032.35	824.15
WALLA WALLA	COLUMBIA	#400	130.00	16,976.96	125,500.00	11.40	1.54	25,610.30	878.36
WALLA WALLA	WAITSBURG	#401	167.50	11,682.79	156,675.00	25.53	1.90	15,420.14	888.40
WALLA WALLA	PRESCOTT	#402	82.50	23,659.78	72,000.00	5.98	1.97	47,940.12	1,223.22
			526.00 *	102,366.69 *	428,251.00 *	11.54	2.76 *		
INT DIST # 103									
BENTON	KIONA BENTON	#052	218.50	4,458.68	65,000.00	25.03	1.72	3,453.77	585.94
BENTON	FINLEY	#053	147.00	14,561.38	120,000.00	16.85	2.04	13,239.89	720.65
			365.50 *	19,020.06 *	185,000.00 *	19.03	1.96 *		
INT DIST # 104									
GRANT	GRAND COULEE	#055	170.00	11,289.53			4.43	4,180.80	661.80
GRANT	HARTLINE	#128	32.00	23,744.00	34,170.00	14.10	9.80	21,069.65	897.21
GRANT	WARDEN	#146	175.50	10,547.90	143,500.00	24.31	1.79	9,150.72	814.66
GRANT	SOAP LAKE	#156	157.50	13,088.88	45,000.00	19.20	5.58	4,987.49	690.23
GRANT	WILSON CREEK	#167	45.50	28,899.42	35,320.00	15.37	12.58	17,675.01	1,103.48
			580.50 *	87,569.73 *	257,990.00 *	16.63	5.64 *		
INT DIST # 105									
KITTITAS	EASTON	#028	49.00	28,413.78	35,000.00	8.65	7.02	37,452.46	1,048.02
KITTITAS	THORP	#400	58.50	27,064.45	39,470.00	17.89	12.27	14,054.81	824.69
KITTITAS	KITTITAS	#403	123.50	17,869.22	143,000.00	32.59	4.07	10,203.01	792.99
YAKIMA	MABTON	#120	194.50	7,865.57	54,000.00	17.47	2.55	4,682.60	636.41
YAKIMA	ZILLAH	#205	191.00	8,361.60	40,000.00	10.82	2.26	5,989.81	564.67
			616.50 *	89,574.62 *	311,470.00 *	17.87	5.14 *		
INT DIST # 106									
CHELAN	MANSON	#019	122.00	18,104.80	68,958.00	25.66	6.74	6,523.87	752.17
CHELAN	ENTIAT	#127	111.50	19,566.54	49,200.00	25.04	9.96	5,846.69	760.32
CHELAN	LEAVENWORTH	#129	217.50	4,599.66	32,641.00	9.29	1.31	4,939.84	615.40
CHELAN	PESHASTIN-DRYDEN	#200	188.00	8,788.25	52,000.00	18.67	3.15	5,461.85	625.06
			639.00 *	51,059.25 *	202,799.00 *	18.52	4.66 *		
INT DIST # 107									
OKANOGAN	BREWSTER	#111	166.50	11,798.54	61,000.00	10.94	2.12	11,285.78	732.10
OKANOGAN	PATEROS	#122	117.50	18,744.78	50,000.00	21.22	7.96	7,880.43	833.70
OKANOGAN	TWISP	#403	153.00	13,736.65	37,500.00	12.85	4.71	6,156.63	606.54
			437.00 *	44,279.97 *	148,500.00 *	13.69	4.08 *		
INT DIST # 108									
ISLAND	COUPEVILLE	#204	182.50	9,546.94	70,000.00	9.19	1.25	11,860.71	805.89

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — STATE OF WASHINGTON

SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS ENROLLING 250 OR LESS --GRADES 9-12. — NOT APPROVED FOR SMALL H. S. WEIGHTING (70-71)

COUNT	DISTRICT		1969-70 ENROLLM'T 9-12 OCT 1 -1-	ADD'L AMT FOR WEIGHTING @ $371 -2-	1970 SPECIAL LEVY REVENUE -3-	EST. MILLS -4-	ADD'L MILLS TO REPLACE ITEM #2 -5-	ASSESSED VALUATION PER PUPIL -6-	EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL (1968-69) -7-
SKAGIT	LA CONNER	#311	135.50	16,187.10	37,000.00	8.54	3.74	10,311.51	629.42
			318.00 *	25,734.04 *	107,000.00 *	8.96	2.15 *		
INT DIST # 109									
SNOHOMISH	GRANITE FALLS	#332	178.50	10,132.38	51,000.00	10.82	2.15	6,639.75	603.26
			178.50 *	10,132.38 *	51,000.00 *	10.82	2.15 *		
INT DIST # 111									
PIERCE	ORTING	#344	185.00	9,197.09	47,000.00	17.55	3.43	3,694.88	580.48
			185.00 *	9,197.09 *	47,000.00 *	17.55	3.43 *		
INT DIST # 112									
CLARK	LACENTER	#101	149.50	14,198.91	48,500.00	11.35	3.32	7,365.36	641.92
COWLITZ	TOUTLE LAKE	#130	132.50	16,615.24	78,000.00	8.53	1.82	20,099.63	864.28
KLICKITAT	WISHRAM	#094	34.50	25,599.00	52,939.00	80.28	38.82	5,835.64	1,078.61
KLICKITAT	KLICKITAT	#402	92.50	22,272.24	33,821.00	29.25	19.26	3,635.86	712.72
			409.00 *	78,685.39 *	213,260.00 *	14.00	5.17 *		
INT DIST # 113									
GRAYS HARBOR	WISHKAH VALLEY	#117	69.00	25,573.40			15.48	8,557.06	904.35
GRAYS HARBOR	OAKVILLE	#400	102.00	20,926.63			7.94	7,621.06	667.90
LEWIS	NAPAVINE	#014	104.00	20,642.44			9.91	5,567.23	638.44
LEWIS	MOSSYROCK	#206	187.50	8,834.62	47,000.00	4.14	.78	20,513.14	748.57
LEWIS	ADNA	#226	91.00	22,484.83			9.94	7,858.06	650.82
LEWIS	BOISTFORT	#234	41.00	29,539.76	36,326.00	11.57	9.41	22,592.99	1,003.94
LEWIS	ONALASKA	#300	171.50	11,071.01	55,000.00	8.36	1.68	11,168.36	714.31
PACIFIC	SOUTH BEND	#118	211.50	5,414.37	72,000.00	13.24	1.00	7,634.94	598.32
PACIFIC	WILLAPA VALLEY	#160	153.50	13,610.88	84,196.00	9.08	1.47	18,626.64	721.18
THURSTON	RAINIER	#307	77.50	24,382.12	35,093.00	17.05	11.85	8,007.47	853.79
			1,208.50 *	182,480.06 *	329,615.00 *	7.09	3.93 *		
INT DIST # 114									
JEFFERSON	CHIMACUM	#049	208.00	5,941.94			.95	9,985.31	743.94
			208.00 *	5,941.94 *			.95 *		
			6,415.50	883,521.32	2,789,917.00	12.51	3.96		